

Bangor Daily Whig and Courier

Over the Keweenaw Market, at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year to be paid in advance and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due.

The BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the date of subscribing. The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. E. H. Field, Boston, is agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

PAID - We have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, a large lot of Paper, ruled and unruled, to suit - Bill, Ledger, Invoice, Day Book, Record - Cap, Pot, Letter, &c. cheap for cash. G. R. SMITH & CO. may 25

SAWS, OREY & SAWYER

A complete assortment kept constantly on hand by

N. S. WALKER, at his new STORE AND FACTORY, the adjacent shore north of York-st. on Exchange-st.

A fresh supply of the above GOODS, of the best quality, just received, and will be sold at

PRICES that cannot fail to tempt purchasers.

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FOREIGN PERIODICALS

REPUBLICATIONS OF THE LONDON COURIER Review, The Edinburgh Review, The Foreign Quarterly Review, The Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New-England, immediately on their arrival by the British steamer, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. -BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact facsimile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England - Whig, Tory, and Radical - "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster" Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticism on foreign Continental works.

The prices of the "Foreign Quarterly" are less than those of the other two, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. For any two, \$5.00. For any three, \$7.00. For all four, \$10.00. For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00. For Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, 10.00.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to any address on payment of the regular subscription for the fourth quarter, and gratis for the first three quarters. Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter post paid, directed to the publishers.

N. E. - The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the Post Office law, in about one third the former rate, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

IT is in all the principal cities and towns through out the United States, to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers, 112 Fulton street, New-York, June 3.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, PORTLAND.

THIS large and commodious establishment, located corner of Congress and Federal streets, has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, will be opened under their direction on MONDAY Nov. 24, by which time it will be one of the first class, it is hoped will be fully occupied.

It has undergone the most thorough and complete repairs, having been refitted, painted, newly furnished and arranged with a strict regard to the convenience and comfort of Families, and single gentlemen. The central location of this establishment together with its being retired, being in close proximity to the business streets, renders it a desirable home for those who visit the city.

WYATT & SON, late of N. H. Hotel, Dover, Oct 1845.

PLUMBE NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHY

WARDEN OF THE PRISONERS, FOURTH FLOOR, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively.

For the most improved pattern, and the very best ever made, and will warrant them to be so. He returns to the customer a full and complete receipt.

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Prof. Cleveland's Certificate

THE following high recommendation which I give to PROF. CLEVELAND, in Kelly & Co's Extract of Sarsaparilla, must certainly be taken for truth by the citizens of Bangor, and vicinity, as it is an authority and sanction for the Medicine, which one of the most successful of the world would have the impudence to select.

Bowdoin College, May 6, 1845. THE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, prepared by Messrs JOS. L. KELLEY & CO. of Portland, Maine, is, in the opinion of the subscriber as article of GREAT VALUE, and superior excellence.

In this belief he is confirmed by comparing it with several other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and more particularly by knowing the process, by which the preparation of Kelly & Co. is made.

This is the only Medicine that I have known to cure the Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Hemorrhoids, Debility of the System, Rheumatism, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, Eruptions on the Skin, and is confessedly the greatest PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, and RESTORATIVE OF STRENGTH ever discovered.

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Elegant Coach and Horses

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George D. B. Sargent, 112 Fulton street, New-York, June 3.

The Sugar-Coated Pills.

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HINTS FOR THE WARM SEASON.

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SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE

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WEDNESDAY, SEP. 2, 1846.

WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DAVID BRONSON.

For Congress.

Sanford Kingsbury, of Kingsbury.
Lincoln, FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Bath.
Kennebec, HIRSH BELCHER, of Farmington.
Washington, JAMES S. PIKE, of Calais.

For State Senators.
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, of Kingsbury.
WILLIAM C. HAMMATT, of Bath.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., of Farmington.
Cumberland, PAUL RANDALL, of Bath.
SILAS BLAKE, of Bath.
Wm. P. DOUGHTY, of Bath.
Kennebec, JOSEPH BAKER, of Farmington.
LEVERETT LOTHROP, of Farmington.
ISAAC REDDINGTON, of Farmington.
Piscataquis, HIRSH SNOW, of Farmington.
Somerset, HIRSH WARREN, of Farmington.
Washington, WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Farmington.
York, JEREMIAH POSTER, Jr., of Farmington.
BENJ. F. MASON, of Farmington.
ANIMUS LEIGHTON, of Farmington.
NATHEW MILLER, of Farmington.
SAMUEL HOPKINS, of Farmington.

County Attorney.
HENRY C. CHURCH, of Farmington.
BENEDICT HUTCHINSON, of Farmington.
BUSHROD W. HINKLEY, of Farmington.

For Treasurer.
ROYAL POOR, of Farmington.
ROYAL LINCOLN, of Farmington.
DANIEL PIKE, of Farmington.
GEORGE W. SAWYER, of Farmington.
WILLIAM B. MORRILL, of Farmington.
JOHN W. HALE, of Farmington.

For County Commissioners.
SAMUEL BUTMAN, of Farmington.
DANIEL BARTON, of Farmington.
JOHN H. GILMAN, of Farmington.
HIRSH STACEY, of Farmington.
PEABODY HARRIS, of Farmington.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr., of Farmington.
SULLIVAN LOTHROP, of Farmington.
CHARLES JOY, of Farmington.
JOHN WEST, of Farmington.

For Clerk of the Courts.
ISAAC S. WHITMAN, of Farmington.
EPHRAIM FLINT, of Farmington.
LEWIS W. KIDDER, of Farmington.
ANDREW CHUTE, of Farmington.

For Register of Deeds.
ISAAC W. ATTEN, of Farmington.
SAMUEL SMITH, of Farmington.
ALANSON STARKS, of Farmington.
RICHARD K. RICE, of Farmington.
WILLIAM TITCOMB, of Farmington.
HENRY A. NOYES, of Farmington.

MEXICO.

The Washington Union publishes a manifesto signed by Jo Sales and Gomez Faria, commanders of the garrison and citadel in the city of Mexico, from which it appears that almost the whole garrison declared against the government and for Santa Anna in the morning of August 4, and would soon be in possession of the whole city, as the troops who remain under the orders of Generals Bravo and Paredes are insignificant and extremely disaffected.

Santa Anna has managed matters with his accustomed shrewdness, and will probably soon be at the head of the government. He has doubtless left Havana, but when or in what vessel does not seem to be known. An arrival at Charleston from Havana reports that he left in the British steamer Arab on the 9th inst.

Terrible State of Anarchy in Canada.

The Montreal Herald says that the police of the capital is inadequate to the protection of the lives and property of its citizens. "We are in such a state," says that paper, "that no man can leave his house after dark, or go half a mile out of town in broad day, without a feeling of uncertainty whether he will ever return alive. One man has been beaten to death on a public race-course. Another is stabbed in the back, and for aught we know, is, at the moment we write, expiring at the hospital. Besides two riots on the same night, a contemporary publishes the names of four persons who have been separately attacked by ruffians."

Meeting of the American Board.

The thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of three days continuance, is to commence at New Haven, Sept. 3d, at 4 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Frelinghuyden is expected to preside, and Rev. Dr. Hawes to deliver the opening discourse. The receipts for the past year have amounted to \$262,073.

This Board have now about one hundred different Mission establishments, at prominent points of influence on the globe; and the increasing interest in its operations, for several years past, has been evinced by the attendance of some five or six hundred Clergymen, and others from a distance, on its anniversary. The intelligence to be presented at the coming meeting, is understood to be of unusual interest.

The Democrat asserts as something worthy of note, that Judge Kingsbury, the Whig candidate for Congress, has not challenged any body to meet him in public discussion. Indeed, And has Mr. Wiley, the man of "severe virtue" challenged anybody? More, has Mr. Wiley accepted the challenge respectfully sent to him? Oh, no. Get your own man upon the track, before you find fault with others. Let Mr. Wiley challenge Judge Kingsbury, if he chooses, if he dares, and he will get such a drubbing in argument that he will remember it to his dying day.

William S. Pritchard, Esq. of this city, has laid upon our table, a new map of the United States and Mexico, with historical facts, valuable statistics &c., and the seals of the several States. It will be found a convenient map, for the counting room and shop, particularly at the present time, when our army is operating in Mexico. The price is only ten cents.

On Sunday afternoon last, there was a severe thunder storm at Boston and the vicinity. At Milton, Indian corn was prostrated and the fruit beaten from the trees. A Meeting House was struck in Beverly and a house in Salem, and twenty posts of the Magnetic Telegraph, between Boston and Worcester, were shattered.

We return thanks to Col. James Maxwell, conductor on the Eastern Rail Road, to the officers of the steamer Governor, and to Jerome & Co's Express, for papers received yesterday, in advance of the Mail.

THE MODERN HARP: OR BOSTON SACRED MELODIST. BY EDWARD L. WHITE AND JOHN E. GOULD. BOSTON PUBLISHED BY BEN. B. MUSSEY.

This is the title of a new book of psalmody just issued from the press, and which by coming up to the wants of the times in new music, and particularly sacred chants; is destined to become a great favorite with the musical public.

The editors of this work are men thoroughly devoted to the science and art of music, and in the preparation of this work they have aimed, and very successfully to meet the wants of the public for Anthems, Motets, Quartets &c. for the use of singing schools, societies and musical circles. Their entire Protestant Episcopal church service is given with other selections for chanting. Much care has also been taken to have the work embrace poetry and music adapted to the great variety of occasions for which it is usually expected such a collection will furnish a supply. The music is mostly new, and has received the commendation of men well qualified to give an intelligent and honest judgment.

We may remark that one of the editors, Mr. Gould, is Bangor born and bred, and has here numerous friends and many musical pupils, and these, we should suppose, would all be glad to own a copy of this work to the composition of which he has, for some time, so earnestly devoted all his powers.

The Monster Government Bank in Operation.

The "official organ" announces that, on Friday, Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury issued Treasury notes to the amount of \$500,000 in \$100 and in \$50 notes, and that hereafter, "notes of lower denomination will be issued."

In addition to this, the "official organ" adds that, besides the "war warrants" (the \$100 notes already alluded to) issued in June last, on the Canal Bank, of New Orleans, more were issued July, and more yet in August.

Fifty Millions for the Mexican War?

Remember, that Polk came in finding the country at peace with all the world and prosperous. Eighteen months of Polk's have produced fifty million war with Mexico, and a WAR not only white costly upon the business of the country. Let your vote tell upon that subject.

The Fourteenth of September.

Let every Whig voter in Maine, wherever he may now be, make his arrangements so that he can be at home and vote on the Fourteenth of September. It is important that a full Whig vote be thrown. It is important that the present administration of the general Government should be rebuked by the vote of this State. Many honest Democrats are determined no longer to support local leaders in legislating for the increase of the political power of slavery and of bringing the wages of American workmen down to the European standard. When such men protest, the Whigs should not flatter themselves that there is no danger, in two classes of towns, that there will not be a full vote: in very strong Whig towns where the choice of representatives is not contested, and in very weak ones where nothing is to be expected in a mere town election. Every vote will tell on the State, County, and Congressional tickets: every vote may tell on THE NEXT PRESIDENT—for if there is no choice by the people in 1848, the Congressmen now elected will have to elect that officer. Every vote will tell, for or against your Country, your State, and your interests. Let no man stay at home; let none be idle, while his neighbors (that of staying at home; but let every Whig be faithful to the cause. Sustain the excellent men on your State ticket; sustain your Candidates for Congress, every one of whom are sound upon all the great questions which concern you—sustain your County Senators and town representatives—and thus sustain your Country, and enter your solemn protest against those who have been treacherous to it.

Meeting of the Independent Republicans.

We mentioned yesterday, that the meeting of the Independent Republicans, at the City Hall on Monday evening, was numerously attended. The following resolutions, passed at the meeting, will show the stand taken by this portion of the Democratic party:

Resolved, That the creed of our political faith is "equal and exact justice to all men, whatever state, or persuasion, religious or political—the support of the State Government in all its constitutional rights, and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor."

Resolved, That the institution of slavery, as it exists in this country, is a deep stain upon our national escutcheon, and that the position which the Democratic party now occupies with reference to it, is inconsistent with the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, by which they profess to be governed—gross outrage upon the rights of man—fruitful of all the evils, both moral and political, and a disgrace to the American character.

Resolved, That Northern subservience to Southern dictation, so palpable during the past and at the present time, is a deep reproach to the honor and dignity of freemen, and productive of great injury to the interests of the Free State.

Resolved, That we do not wish for the unconditional abolition of slavery, but we should rejoice over its constitutional extermination; that we are opposed to its farther extension, and the admission of any more slave territory into this Union—and that we will vote no man for the National Legislature, nor for any man who is in favor of any individual for a high office, unless he entertains and will carry out in practice, so far as he is able, these sentiments.

The causes which have impeded these men to break away from the collar of their party and rebuke the subservience of their representatives in Congress, were forcibly set forth in the remarks of the Chairman, Dr. Barker, and Dr. Jordan. The sober and sublimed truths these men uttered should make a deep impression upon the minds of all thinking men, all Christians, all philanthropists, and all American freemen.

The Bangor Democrat playing the petty Tyrant, for the Benefit of its Masters.

The Democrat is zealously laboring to drive its party to the support of the nominees of the party and to have all push blindly along under the direction of its leaders. This is the usual course of the Democrat and kindred premises. Whatever the leaders say, must go for law and duty and override conscience—the faintest wishes of those in power shape their course. Those who cannot be frightened by the frown of the leaders into "quiet drawing in the traces," are denounced as "Wolves in sheep's clothing," as Whigs, as Abolitionists and as Federalists.

This sort of game has been played so long and the subservience and iniquity of the leaders have become so great that the men of independent minds in the party and who have a conscience in politics cannot longer stand up to the work. They feel impelled to act, by a stronger love for the principles of Democracy than for the leaders who falsely pretended to be governed by them, and to come boldly out and show plainly how entirely undemocratic has been the action of the pretenders of democracy.

These men cannot be silenced by the puny words of the Democrat. As we have honest independence and desire to see a wiser political course pursued we rejoice in a fact like this. When party leaders crush the course of prosperity at the North and strike down protection to labor, on which the many must, everywhere mainly depend, we cannot but be glad at every movement which shall tend to rebuke those men and their abominable measures. The lash-word brandished by the Democrat is only calculated to amuse those it was designed to terrify.

Senator Linnegan's Opinion of President Polk.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal says that in a recent conversation, Senator Linnegan remarked as follows, without any concealment:—"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was." His treachery to the democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and execrable, than that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence. The truth is not in him, and he can never, never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the democratic party. The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made his reservation which I denied, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. The interview was uninvited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for his declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he would suffer his right arm to fall from his socket, his head to be severed before he would consent to a treaty on the 4th parallel, or on any line short of 34° 40'.

The Bangor Democrat now its wants.

The entire absence of any clearly defined, or consistent principles or course of policy on the part of the Local party, except to do the bidding of the slaveocracy, is strongly manifested in the last number of the Bangor Democrat. To politicians it would give the impression that its party is more in favor of protection than the Whig party, while it tickles up the free-trade theorists with the beauties of its party action in the way of reducing prices by removing protective duties. It would give the impression that its party is more opposed to slave labor than the Whigs, while in another place it represents the Whig party as divided on account of the great opposition of the Whigs at the North to the political power of slavery.

In this way does "the Democrat" scramble about—counting all sides, mounting every hobby, and endeavoring to straddle all political issues, and to be equally in favor of both sides of every such issue. In this way it undertakes to experiment upon public credulity and to prove itself the redoubtable champion of every man's cause and every man's notion, intent only upon the one thing it deems essential—that of keeping the leaders of Locofocoism in power. Men, not principles—support of "regular nominations"—not the maintenance of genuine republicanism—are its rules of conduct. It readers must be stupidly blind or perversely wicked to relish such trash.

Proceedings of Hancock County Convention.

According to previous notice, the Whigs of the County of Hancock met in Convention at Bushill on Wednesday, Aug. 12th, 1846, and organized by electing Bushrod W. Hinkley, Esq., of Bluehill, President, and S. B. Swasey of Bucksport, Secretary.

The Convention proceeded to make the following nominations for County officers:

For Clerk of Courts, ANDREW CHUTE, of Orono.

For Register of Deeds, HENRY A. NOYES, of Deer Isle.

For County Commissioners, CHARLES JOY, of Searsville.

For County Attorney, BUSHROD W. HINKLEY, of Bluehill.

For County Treasurer, JOHN M. HALE, of Ellsworth.

The following resolutions were reported by a Committee, and adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the principles of the Whig party in 1846, are the same good principles on which that party rallied in 1840, and which formed its bond of union in 1844, and that the successful operation of some of them within the last four years has fully demonstrated their wisdom; and that we now feel more strongly renewed, as Whigs, to support them once more, and to do our utmost to procure their re-adoption.

Resolved, That the true source of the wealth of every country is the labor of its inhabitants, and that the tariff of 1846 is a direct attempt to bring the labor of freemen to the level of that of the European pauper—and that the recent proceedings of the dominant party clearly indicate, not only a settled hostility to the merchant, the shipowner, and the manufacturer, but also a fixed determination to break down the industry of the people, and that the only safety for that industry is in the consistent, firm, and constant support of the Locofoco party, and the protection of American labor.

Resolved, That the present administration in its efforts to extend the peculiar institution of the Southern portion of the Country, by the annexation of Texas, by its unjust invasion of its ultimate desire of territorial extension, has aimed so many blows at freedom, and has violated the original compact between the States, and disregarded the validatory advice of the "Father of his Country."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Country are due to the great master spirits in the United States Government, who so bravely and effectively interposed to prevent an unbecoming and dishonorable foreign power, into which executive rashness, for party political capital, was about to hurry the American people.

Resolved, That the passing era is the acme of Locofocoism that the auspices of a British tariff discriminating in favor of foreign labor—under the Sub-treasury system, set up for the benefit of subservient office-holders, and under the recent organization of large military forces—thus uniting the purse and the sword, the cause of liberty is in danger, and that it is the duty of Whigs to rally to the rescue.

The Convention then adjourned.

S. B. SWASEY, Secy.

A brief view of the history of Parties.

It is a truth which the loco leaders have, of claiming for themselves to be the Democratic party. The Eastern Argus and the lesser lights of the loco party, and among them the Bangor Democrat, are occasionally engaged in manufacturing history to make it appear they are the old seed democracy of the country. A brief view of the history of parties will show that the measures of the last Congress, and of Mr. Polk's administration are such, so far as relates to the protection of labor, as were advocated by the Federal party. Here is a truthful sketch of History prepared by the editor of the Newburyport Courier, which it may be well to consider at the present time:

"From the period when the first difficulties with Great Britain after the adoption of the constitution, commenced, Mr. Jefferson and his friends, favored the encouragement of home manufactures, and proposed restrictive and even prohibitory duties for that object. They saw that from the disposition of Great Britain towards the use to depend on her for such manufactures as were needed. They advocated therefore, the creation, or rather the enlargement of the home market, and the making of our own manufactures. The views, as we have said, were opposed by the Federalists, who had become distinguished by defined modifications of the first tariff law, and nearly all the duties were laid on the ad valorem principle. The Republicans, in conformity to their principles, passed numerous duties, 'imposed additional duties,' 'imposed more specific duties,' in place of ad valorem duties, &c., having always in view their great principle of protection. By this course, aided by their other measures restrictive upon commerce, the Embargo, War, &c., do most men aware, they gave immense satisfaction to the Federalists, who in the height of their rage, talked very much like the Southern Nullifiers, of 1863.

The Federalists never brought forward a Presidential candidate after 1816. Monroe was unanimously elected in 1820, and in 1824, four candidates were put forward, all Republicans. J. Q. Adams, in the usual way of bringing for-

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